

VIRGINIA'S VANISHING ENDORSED ASPIRANTS IN AN EM- BARASSING QUANDARY.

Attorney General's Successor
Likely to be Appointed in a Few
Days—New Candidates.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—[REUTERS.]
Having had three whole days for con-
sideration, combined with the fact that
the President did not go to church yester-
day morning, it was reasonable to
suppose that the batch of appointments
would be unusually large to-day, but the
expectant crowd was in a measure disap-
pointed, and the hopes of some still re-
main in a state of expectancy.

There was quite a number of Presidential
appointments dedicated to new hands, but
Virginia was not on the list, and North
Carolina secured only one, that of Charles
C. Bostner, of Statesville.

Almost all of the appointments were
from the Treasury Department, where
Secretary Carlisle is beginning with good
effect the filling of important places by
those in accord with the policies of the
administration. Some of the appoint-
ments made to-day conflict with the aspira-
tions of some Virginians, and the good
work will go on with them for yet an-
other while.

The Virginia contingent, which was so
conspicuous here last week, has vanished
as the flush of the flower at the touch
of autumn's chilling hand, and the hotel
lobbies to-day were absolutely without
candidates enough to fill the British
clubhouse. Only a few of the
Congressmen remain, although the others
have only gone temporarily, and possibly
early next week they will be on hand
again.

The question uppermost in the minds of
the candidates who do not consider that
their claims have been fully sifted is
whether it is better to make a separate
fight or to bow meekly before the com-
bined indorsement and relinquish the
cherished hope of official prominence.

The latter pill which some of the aspirants
were called upon to swallow was the lack of an opportunity
to present their papers. A number of
them imagined that when the delegation
left they would receive a card, and the
various applications just as the Presi-
dent is always expected to do; but, much
to their surprise, they were not even in-
formed where the meeting was to be held.

Almost all during the week, the aspirants
sent their bundles of petitions and fervent
letters from friends and feverishly
awaited an opportunity that never came.
Home they have borne their precious
bundles, and with them an unsettled
mind as to whether to present them any-
how or to acknowledge that the founda-
tion of their every hope was as baseless
as the fabric of a dream, and that days
and weeks have been wasted.

An interesting question now comes up
as to whether the President will appoint
all of the men indorsed by the delegation.
He does not, but he will, it is thought,
he has said he would not do. First, he
would virtually surrender the appointive
power to a congressional delegation. This
he firmly stated that he would not do.
Secondly, he would appoint only the
former position an ex-officio holder where
there are other strong candidates with
good local backing. This, also, he has
spoken very plainly.

That is precisely the situation. Now,
the question is, if the President be firm
in both or either of his announced rul-
ings, who are to be the fortunate ones,
and who are the candidates who will test
the logic of the situation?

Mr. F. Stewart, who is a candidate
for the postoffice at Suffolk, was in the
city this morning, and regarded to the con-
sideration of himself and Mr. E. B. Britt,
he states that when the question of the
next postmaster was first discussed, there
seemed to be an idea prevalent that it
would surely go to either Mr. Britt or Mr.
J. E. Tucker.

The Democratic committee decided not
to hold a primary, but made
a house to house canvass, as
Mr. Stewart was in the city, and
the question of these two gentlemen, Mr.
Britt won, and was accordingly indorsed
by the committee, and also by Congress-
man Tyler. Mr. Stewart has prepared
his papers, and has been in the city
with Postmaster-General Bissell, stating
the above as a basis for the full considera-
tion of his claims.

Colonel Greenville Gaines, of Warrenton,
was not long ago in the city, and
he was not to be the Assistant Secretary
of War, and the lively little colloquy
between the gallant Colonel and the new
Secretary of War was most satisfactory
to the representatives of the State, and
it was gratifying to Mr. Lamont.

Colonel Gaines called upon the Secretary
a few days after his introduction into
the office, and was prepared to present a
magnificent list of names, and a large
part of the militia from Texas to the
capital. Colonel Gaines was frank
enough indeed, and before Colonel Gaines
had gotten very far, he was plainly told
that a selection for the place had been
made sixty days before.

"Why," exclaimed the Virginia Colonel,
"you have only been in office two days,
and how could you make the appoint-
ment before you knew what applicants
there would be?"

Colonel Lamont smiled, but said nothing,
and Colonel Gaines proceeded.
"I know Mr. Cleveland is an anti-
snapper, and I am an anti-snapper, and I
thought you were, Colonel Lamont, but I
think is what I call snap judgment."

the thousands of feet over the sand-
bars and dry grounds. In the general
tour, preparatory to departure for
home in the morning, there was a slight
mixing up of the children, and many
were separated from their parents. The
was only temporary, however, as these
and the lost ones were taken to a summer
house in the grounds and kept until called
for. Mrs. Cleveland and Baby Ruth
showed themselves on the south porch
of the White House and received a joyous
greeting. The President frequently paused
in his work to glance at the happy scene
without, and during the entire day his
eyes were flitting with the merry shouts
from the crowd assembled almost directly
under his office window.

Monday is the day the President de-
votes to business, and allows no inter-
ruption except from urgent affairs. As a
consequence few were allowed to visit
him in his office today, those who did
see him going there by special order
at 1 o'clock in the East room, he
held one of the regular tri-weekly
receptions, which was more largely at-
tended than any held during this adminis-
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ASSISTANTS APPOINTED.

MR. CLEVELAND SELECTS SEV-
ERAL AID TO THE SECRETARIES.

W. E. Curtis, of New York, and Charles
S. Hamilton, of Massachusetts, Given
Places in the Treasury Department.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3.—The
President to-day sent the following nomi-
nations to the Senate:

William Edmund Curtis, of New York,
to be assistant secretary of the Treasury,
vice Ceola M. Lamberton, resigned.

Charles S. Hamilton, of Massachusetts,
to be assistant secretary of the Treasury,
vice John A. Gear, resigned.

James H. Eekles, of Illinois, to be
comptroller of the currency.
James F. Meline, of the District of Col-
umbia, to be assistant treasurer of the
United States.

T. Stobo Farrow, of South Carolina, to
be second auditor of the Treasury.
John B. Brawley, of Pennsylvania, to
be auditor of the Treasury for the Post-
office Department.

It seems very much as if Captain E.
R. Lassiter, of Petersburg, who was in-
dorsed Friday night at the conference of
the Virginia delegation in Congress for
the position of United States District
Attorney for the Eastern district of Vir-
ginia, will be the first appointment, if
the indorsement of the delegation carries
weight.

Colonel John Tracey, of New York, ap-
pointed to be superintendent of charities
for the District of Columbia, is a brother
of Congressman Charles Tracey, of At-
lanta. He was at one time very promi-
nent in the County Democracy. He is a
great friend of the late Mr. Dorsheim.

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ject, but yielding to a desire for an execu-
tive session, he made a motion to that
effect, and the Senate proceeded to the
consideration of executive business and af-
terwards adjourned until to-morrow.

THE NEW GUN-BOATS.

The Bureau of Construction Engaged in
Preparing Plans.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The Bureau of
Construction is engaged in preparing
plans for the new gun boats authorized by
the last Congress. One of these vessels,
it is thought, will be constructed espe-
cially for duty on the Chinese station.
The river boat to be built on this station
requires a light draft vessel, and the
bureau is making a study of the Chinese
waters with a view to perfecting a craft
that will in all details be suited for
them. A side wheel vessel has been re-
commended, and among the plans sub-
mitted to Secretary Herbert will be one
for a vessel of this kind. The work of
the ship on this station requires her to
remain away from home for long periods,
and when her type is decided upon the
advantage of having her sheathed or
having her bottom composite will be
presented in the terms of the contract.

The Detroit's Official Trip.
BALTIMORE, MD., April 3.—The
cruiser Detroit started for Newport, R.
I., this morning for her official trip. The
Navy Department has selected a
course in the Chesapeake Bay, and an
average speed of seventeen knots an
hour during a run of four consecutive
hours at sea will have to be made by
the new cruiser in order that her builders
may fulfill the terms of the contract.

For every quarter of a knot over seven-
teen the contractors will be paid \$25,000
premium by the Government. The build-
ers are satisfied that a speed of at least
eighteen knots will be maintained in the
trial.

Off for New York.
HAVANA, April 3.—The Columbus
cruiser Santa Maria, which arrived at
Porto Rico a few days ago en route to
the United States to take part in the
great naval review in New York harbor,
left Porto Rico yesterday. The weather
was fine when she left and gave promise
of continuing so.

AN INVESTIGATION ORDERED.

Secretary Morton's Decision Regarding
the Weather Bureau Affair.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3.—Sec-
retary Morton has directed that the order
suspending James B. McLaughlin, chief
of the executive division of the Weather
Bureau, be modified to a furlough with
pay, and has ordered an investigation into
the subject of the charges preferred in re-
gard to the administration of the bureau.
Pending a thorough investigation, the Sec-
retary believes that McLaughlin should
be considered innocent, and for this reason
has modified the order from suspension
to furlough so that he shall lose nothing.
On account of the illness of Mr.
Harrington, the chief of the Weather
Bureau, it is not believed that Harrington
will be installed for a week or so.

BIG FIRE IN FLORENCE.

Business Portion of the Town Destroyed,
\$150,000 Damage.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 3.—The
business portion of the town of Florence
was destroyed by fire this morning.
Flames started during the night and
burned until after 1 o'clock this forenoon.
The Central Hotel, the City Hall and at
least four hundred houses were de-
stroyed. The loss is estimated at fully
\$150,000, with only partial insurance. The
fire originated in T. H. Parker's grocery
on Duran street, and spread southward
along the main street, and all the build-
ings under control at the City Hall an
store, and Evans street, and all the build-
ings from the Central Hotel to the West-
ern Union Telegraph office were de-
stroyed.

Electric Car House Burned.

NEWARK, N. J., April 3.—The car-
house of the Newark and Orange Electric
railroad, burned to the ground this morn-
ing. Twenty cars and two sleepers
were destroyed. Loss, \$150,000.

YALE AGAIN WIN.

They Defeat the Varsity Boys by a Score
of 11 to 4.

CHARLOTTEVILLE, VA., April 3.—
Special.—All Charlottesville celebrated
Easter to-day by witnessing the game of
base-ball between the Yale and the Uni-
versity teams. The game was played on
the diamond this afternoon, and the
Yale team appeared on the diamond this
afternoon apparently not at all fatigued
from the effects of the contest in Richmond Sat-
urday, and the trip hence last night.

While several brilliant plays were made
on both sides, the Yale team was over-
whelmingly superior, and the game was
abundant showing a marked lack
of practice. This was especially the case
with the University boys.

Yale again showed her superiority to her
opponents in the field, and the field
being the Varsity by a score of 11 to 4.

THE GAME WAS FORFEITED.

PETERSBURG, VA., April 3.—Special.—
The game of ball this afternoon between
the Petersburg and the University teams
of Manchester, was called in the sixth
inning and was declared a forfeited game
of 9 to 9 in favor of the Petersburg boys.

SUCCESSFUL ELECTROCUTION.

James W. Hamilton, the Wife Murderer,
Killed in the Chair.

SING SING, N. Y., April 3.—James W.
Hamilton, the colored ex-preacher who
was convicted of wife murder, died in
the electric chair to-day. The death war-
rant was read by Warden Brown in the
condemned man's cell at 10:30 o'clock last
night. Hamilton was taken to the electric
chair and some signs of emotion when the docu-
ment was read.

The electrocution differed from all its
predecessors in that only one shock was
given. There was no convulsion, and the
man was above the medium height
and of massive build. It was evident that
he was not in the least nervous, and he
received of the electric fluid the same
had seen former executions in the electric
chair. Electrician Davis said it was the
most successful at which he had offici-
ated. He gave the voltage at 1,750, and
amperes at 75-100.

Central Railway Suit.

MACON, GA., April 3.—The hearing of
the petition of the National Brotherhood
of Locomotive Engineers, asking Judge
Emery Speer, in the United States circuit
court, to compel the reeve of the Central
Railroad of Georgia to make con-
tracts with the engineers, came up for
hearing this morning. R. W. Patterson
appeared for the engineers, and Assistant
Attorney General E. V. Young for the
National Brotherhood, was in attendance.

The Central railroad representatives were
H. C. Cunningham of Savannah and
C. C. Young of Macon. Messrs. Young-
son and Crozer were witnesses for the
petitive sides. The court adjourned at
2 o'clock P. M., before the examination
was concluded. The case will be re-
sumed to-morrow at 10 o'clock A. M.

AGAINST BOYCOTTING.

JUDGE RICKS' DECISION IN THE
CASE OF CHIEF ARTHUR

In the Ann Arbor Injunction Case—Judge
Taft's Decision Pronounces the Bro-
therhood a Conspiracy.

TOLEDO, O., April 3.—This morning in
the United States Circuit Court Judge
Ricks rendered his own decision in the
case of the Lake Shore engineers and
firemen who refused to handle Ann
Arbor freight, and read Judge Taft's de-
cision in the injunction case of the Ann
Arbor railroad, wherein an injunction
is granted against Chief Arthur, of the
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers,
restraining him from issuing, promulgat-
ing or continuing in force any rule of the
Brotherhood which shall require or com-
mand any employee of the various con-
necting lines to boycott the Ann Arbor
road.

In substance the decision in the latter
case is as follows:
A temporary restraining order was is-
sued by me against Arthur. A hearing
has since been had, and the question row
lies whether on the evidence produced the
order should be continued in force until the
final decision in the case. The original
bill was filed against eight railway com-
panies. An amendment was afterwards
filed naming two defendants, P. M. Arthur
and P. E. Sargent, who was conse-
quently discharged as he was a non-resi-
dent of the district. As to Arthur, the
amendment charges that he, as chief of a
Brotherhood, exercises controlling in-
fluence upon its members in all matters,
and that one of its rules requires all its
members in the employ of any railway
company, whenever an order to that effect
is given by the railroad, to refuse to
refuse to receive, handle or carry cars
of freight from any other railroad com-
pany whose employees, members of said
association, have engaged in a strike, such
as to strike the railroad, he declared
against the complaint by the members
of the Brotherhood with Arthur's consent
and approval; that Arthur publicly an-
nounced that he would not consent to
submit to the demands of the striking em-
ployees he will order the rule above stated
enforced; that the rule is in direct con-
flict with the interstate commerce
law, and is intended to induce the em-
ployees of the defendant companies to
violate that law and the previous order
of this court; and that Arthur with others
is conspiring to that end.

The court holds that it has jurisdiction
of the subject matter of controversy un-
der the interstate commerce law.
Judge Taft, reciting the happenings of
the strike, says that Arthur sent tele-
grams to eleven chairmen of the general
adjustment committees on as many dif-
ferent railroads notifying them that a
local strike was on and to obey the
local strike committee.

A legal strike in Brotherhood parlance
means one consented to by the Grand
Chief. His consent is necessary under
the rules of the order to entitle the men
to any out-of-pocket payment. These
months' pay allowed to striking members
Arthur admits that the particular law
to which he referred in this dispatch was
one adopted by the Brotherhood at Den-
ver, Colorado, and that it is not pub-
lished in the printed copy of the con-
stitution and by-laws. It is as follows:
"12th. That hereafter, when an issue has
been sustained by the Grand Chief and
carried into effect by the Brotherhood of
Locomotive Engineers, it shall be re-
cognized as a violation of obligations for
a member of the Brotherhood of Locomo-
tive Engineers' Association, who may
be employed on a railroad running in
connection with, or adjacent to, said
road, to handle the property belonging
to said railroad or system in any way
that may benefit said company in which
the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers
is at issue until such grievance or issue,
of whatever nature or kind, has been ab-
solutely settled."

Judge Taft holds that all persons com-
bining to carry out the provisions of the
above rule 12 are liable to penalties pre-
scribed in section 19 of the interstate
commerce law.
This is true because as already shown
the object of the conspiracy is to induce,
procure and compel defendant companies
and employees to refuse equal facili-
ties to the complainant company for the
interchange of interstate freight.

In closing allusion should be made to
that part of the original restraining order
which compelled Arthur to rescind the
rule above stated, and to give effect to
the enforcement of rule 12. There was ab-
solutely no way of maintaining the status
quo between the parties (which is the
proper office of a preliminary injunction)
by such a rule, and the rescission of
Arthur's act. The present one was an
extreme case. The injury threatened was
willful, wrongful and criminal and a man-
date, though not a frequent remedy, was
deemed to be a necessary one by no possi-
bility under the circumstances work an injury
to any one.